NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -THE NIGHT DANCESS.

WALLACK'S TERATRE, No. 544 Broadway .- Downer & LAURA ERENR'S THRATES, Broadway.-Young

WINTER GARDEN, Semdway. -Tas WIRARD'S TREPEST BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY -ZINGSBA-BRAUTT AND

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Com-

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.-Songs, NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING

PROPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery .- Songs, Danes PARISIAN CARINET OF WONDERS, 565 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, July 6, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

We give to-day a graphic account of the late battles before Richmond, the general features of which are already in possession of our readers. Nothing has occurred on the peninsula since Wednesday evening, up to which time our correspoudents bring the story of the terrific seven days' battle, which resulted in General McClellan having succeeded in changing his base of operations, though with a heavy loss from a weak point on the Pamunkey to a strong one on the James river. That his army suffered so much in conducting this necessary operation is due to the fact that he was not properly reinforced, and, therefore, the enemy outnumbered him two to one. The responsibility of this neglect in strengthening the army on the peninsula will, no doubt, be fully understood by the public, and the parties guilty of the errorwhether of ignorance or design-of not supplying the necessary force to the commander of the Potomac army.

The rebel accounts of the late battles, publish ed in the Richmond papers, admit a heavy loss on the side of the enemy, and would imply that they suffered terribly-far more so in dead than we did. The Richmond Examiner, for instance, states that out of one division of rebels engaged in Sunday's fight, only six thousand could be mustered, when fourteen thousand went into action. This exceeds by far any amount of loss which our records show, in the same number of men.

The intelligence from the West is cheering. Vicksburg has been captured by Commodore Farragut's fleet. He ran by the batteries on Wednesday, receiving a raking fire as his boats passed. but without suffering any damage. Commodore Parragut, from below, and Captain Davis, from above, on the Mississippi river, are now in communication, and therefore the whole river, from Cairo to New Orleans is in possession of our troops Vicksburg was nearly destroyed by the shells from our gunboats, and it is said that General Butler is cutting a canal across the bend on which Vicksburg stands, which will change the channel of the Mississippi entirely at that point.

Our news from Port Royal to-day, relative to the near Charleston, is interesting, and shows from point; that the capture of the Tower Battery by General Benham, had he been successful, would have been of the greatest importance in maintaining our position on the Island. The Hibernia, off Cape Race, telegraphs Euro-

pean news to the 27th of June, five days later. It is said that the Emperor of France has determined to send such an army to Mexico as will force its way to the capital against all obstacles. Admiral la Graviere is to take the command of a large concentrated naval force of Prance in the waters of America. the Paris Patrie saying that such a step is justifind he events which "may arise out of the American war and Mexican affairs."

The London Herald, organ of the aristocrats, urges England to "intervene" in the affairs of the United States, to put a stop to the war.

CONGRESS. in the Senate on Friday, no business of public importance was transacted. The House was not

Yesterday the Senate adopted a resolution calling for Col. Carby's reports of operations in New Mexico. A bill was passed repealing the act requiring that the bonds of paymesters shall be approved by the judge or district attorney where they reside. Bills abolishing certain ports of entry a the Mississippi Valley, and for a deputy collector at Chincoteague Island, were passed. The bill making appropriation for the payment of certain bounties was passed; also the bill relative to lands granted to the State of lows, and the bill in relation to schools for colored children in Washington and Georgetown. The General Pension bill was taken up, several amendments agreed to, and the

Senate adjourned. amendments to the Treasury Note bill were non-con curred in, and a committee of conference ordered. The Senate's joint resolution fixing upon the first Tuesday in September as the time of meeting at Chicago of the Pacifics Radrond corporators, was adopted. A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to wounded and sick soldiers as a substitute for that lost by the casualties of war. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information whether any member of Congress has been interested in contracts since the 1st of April last. The remainder of the session was devoted to discussing the report of General Hunter on the subject of arming negroes.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The steamship Hibernia, which left London-derry on the 27th of June, passed Cape Race yesterday morning on her royage to Quebec. A synopsis of her news, telegraphed from St. Johns, M. F., is published in the Henaud to-day. The advices are five days later than the report of the

and prices had advanced from one penny to one

quiet and steady. Provisions remained very dull Consols closed in London at 91% a 91% for money

We have dates from Rio Janeiro to the 25th of May. There had been a change in the Brazilian ministry, caused by the defeat of the ministerial party in the House of Deputies. Counsellor Zacarias de Goes e Vasconcellos had been called upon by the Emperor to organize a new ministry. There is but little commercial news. The coffee market presented no assimation. From the 22d of May to the 25th the sales were: to the United States, 9,200 bags; to the North of Surope, 17,000; to the Mediterranean, 2,700, and to California, 2,400 bags, at an average of 11%c. per pound. Superior washed change on London ranged at 23% to 26 pence to the mil reis, and drafts on the United States, at sixty days, at two mil reis to the dollar.

Our advices from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, are to the 14th June. The news is of little importance. Efforts were being made to reopen the old Transit route. Engineers had arrived to take soundings of the harbor, and convenien grounds were selected to establish depots and other ldings. Business was slowly but surely increase ing, and American gold was once more appearing in the country. The American Mining Company at this place had sold out and retired. There is no other news.

The frigate Sabine, fifty guns, sailed from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, yesterday. She is bound for some of the Eastern ports for the purpose of

completing the complement of her crew.

The concert in the Central Park yesterday afternoon was better attended than usual, there being about twenty-five thousand persons present, besides numerous vehicles. At Jones' very large crowd of visitors were present to enjoy Saturday afternoon festivities. The Cr norne Gardens were also more than usually well attended, the new feature of the reading room in the Hall of Flowers proving very attractive.

Wall street was very cheerful yesterday, and stock were quite buoyant at an advance of from one to five per cent. People seemed as eager to buy as they we anxious to sell on Thursday. Money was in better sup ply; call loans, 5 a 6 per cent; exchange, 121 % a %

news was received, and about 150 bales were sold on the basis of 39c. for middling uplands. After the inelligence by the Hibernia came to hand, giving an account of an advance of 1 %d, or about 3c. per pound 40c., and in some cases even 41c per pound, which chasers. Flour was steady, and in fair demand from the trade and for shipment. Good extra grades of State unchanged. Wheat was tolerably active. Inferior quaties were dull and easier, while good shipping lots of escriptions rather better. Corn was in good request and prices without change of importance, with sales of old Western mixed, good to choice, at \$450. a \$50. Pork was lower, but active at the concession, with sales of mess at \$10 50 and prime at \$8 50 a \$8 62%. Sugars were firm and active, with sales of 1,300 bhds, and 410 boxes at full prices. Coffee was quiet and steady-Freights were firmer, with a fair amount of engage

The Army of General McClellan-Its Late Danger and Its Present Safety-The Duty of President Lincoln.

Our late painful suspense is at an end-Army, capital and country, we were in danger of shipwreck, and have bad a narrow escape. We had feared, and had good reason to fear, after seven successive days and nights of fighting and marching, and all the trying labors incident to a continuous battle, from point to point, that our noble army under General McClellan, without adequate food or rest, would still be compelled to struggle against the fresh forces of the rebels, till from sheer exhaustion a surrender or annihilation would

To the confidence of our brave and enduring oldiers in their leader, and to the skill and ability with which he changed his position in the face of the enemy, we are indebted for the preservation of his army. He has not only saved it, but has removed it from a pestilential swamp to the dry open hills which overlook James river, and where he is close to his suplate attack on the Tower Battery on James Island, | plies, and within immediate supporting distance of our gunboats. General McClellan, therefore, in conducting this delicate, difficult and dangerous military movement to the end desired, is emineutly attitled to, and will assuredly receive, the approbation of the country. There can be no misconception of the drift of public opinion upon this point. The sagacity which marked his original plan of operations, and the criminal folly of the parties responsible for the substitution of another plan, are now establish-

General McClellan has failed to take Richmond, and has suffered serious losses in men artillery and warlike materials and stores, in bis struggles to extricate himself from a position rendered untenable from the heavy reinforcements sent in to the army of the rebels and from the very scanty reinforcements to his own. With his army thus weakened by battle and disease, he could not hold his White House base of operations twenty miles in his rear and his intrenched line of ten miles in front of Richmond. His original plan, if we are not mistaken, was to move his whole Potomac Army of last winter in a grand semicircle upon Richmond, sweeping the entire country from the Potomac to the valley of Virginia before him. and contracting his lines as he advanced upon Richmond, not from the east, but from the north, thus leaving no loophole for rebel raids into the Shenandoah valley, nor any chance to the enemy to cut him off from the base of his

Unfortunately, however, this well considered plan was set aside by the disorganizing abolition radicals of Congress, aided and abetted by two or three political generals of the Cabinet Thus our splendid Potomac Army of last March was divided into three armies, each under an independent commander, but all under the general military direction of the Secretary of War. lawyer by profession. The consequence. have been a succession of military blunders and disasters in Virginia, which, doubtless, would have culminated in the total destruction of General McClellan's army, and in leaving Maryland and Washington at the mercy of the great rebel army of Richmond, but for the marked ability and never failing self-possession of McClellan, and the constancy of his troops, in this late movement which he was compelled to make to hold his army within each of his depot of provisions.

Again: Fifty thousand men added to the army of McClellan two months or a month ago would have enabled him to march into Richmond without rerious detention, and with but a comparatively triffing loss in killed and wounded; for there would have been little or no resistance at Richmond a month ago to a Union army of one hundred and fifty thousand fighting men. That General McCiellan was not reinforced in season is due to no want of foresight or seasonable warn-

to be extravagant. This is, at all events, the ment, in view of the fact that, at any time ithin the last month or two, fifty or a hundred thousand troops might have been drawn from other quarters to the support of Mc-Ciellan without depriving any essential point of occupation of its protecting military force.

In the failure of this great and all important

enterprise we have lost the labors of a cam-paign, and to repair this loss and to clear the rebels out of Virginia will require an additional budget of many millions to our national debt. The President cannot fail now to see where the responsibility belongs. A very significant feeling of indignation is beginning to develop itself in the public mind upon this subject, and directly against the Cabinet, as at present constituted. Let the President look to his Cabinet, and to its reconstruction as a working unit with himself in the prosecution of this war for "the integrity of the Union," and not for the extirpation of slevery, and all yet may be saved. Let him neglect this essentia duty at this momentous crisis, and we may go on from bad to worse, until all is lost.

We can assure the President that the people We can assure the President that the people of our loyal States are becoming terribly in carnest upon this point, judging from their latest manifestations in this metropolis; and the time has come when no considerations of a personal character should stand in the way of the paramount object of a united government and people in the great work of suppressing

THE BLOW TO PUBLIC CREDIT.—The financial credit of the country has received a shock from the disasters to McClellan's army from which it will not easily recover. Previous to his being driven back from his position before Richmond government stocks were at an unexampled premium, and the credit of the country never stood so high. Within a week all this has been changed, and now government stocks exhibit more unsteadiness than any other class of public securities. Who is responsible for this state of things? Not McClellan, who, in his misfortunes as in his successes, has displayed all the qualities of an able general, but the radicals. who weakened his command by taking Banks' and McDowell's divisions from him, and then prevented his being reinforced, although they knew that he was in a position of the most pressing danger. These are the traitors who would destroy the integrity of the republic, ruin the fair edifice of our financial credit, and plunge the country into hopeless embarrass ments, to place the negro in a position in which he would be of no earthly use to himself or others. Thus far they have been successful in their intrigues. Let them look out, however, for the retribution that is to follow them. The country is losing patience, and it will not be long before they feel the full effects of the wrath which they have so industriously provoked.

SENATOR SIMMONS ARRAIGNED .- A resolution has been introduced into the Senate to expel Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, for receiving commission for obtaining a contract for Rhode Island firm. There is no danger of its passage. There are too many of the Senators in a worse fix, and they dare not pass it for fear of the Rhode Island Senator exposing their crimes to the world, thus furnishing the reasons for the intrigues at Washington to prolong the war and secure disaster to our armies We dare the Senate to pass the resolution. W. dare them to make an example of Senator Simmons, confident, if they do, that the secret jobs of the abolition intriguers will come to light the mystery be removed, and the cause of the interference with the plans of our generais shown to be for the purpose of sharing in additional contracts. The Senate dare not pass this resolution. We dare certain Senators to put their names on record in favor of it.

THE CAPTURED REBELS IN NEW ORLEANS leans prefer remaining prisoners in the hands of the Union troops rather than be exchanged. This fact is evident from the following official document, published in the New Orleans Delta of June 18:---

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY DELTA. MILITARY DELTA.

MILITARY COMMANDANT'S OFICE, MILITARY COMMANDANT'S OFICE, NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 162.

Gen. Butler directs me to say that no persin taking the parole under General Orders, No. 12. Headquarter-Military Commandant, will be exchanged excepting by Aironn content.

Lieutonant U. S. Engineers and Assistant Military Com-

What necessity would there be for the issuing of such an order if, as some of air rebe sympathizers assert, there is no manfe of Union feeling among the residents of New Orleans? Why would it be necessary to state that paroled prisoners would not "be exhanged. excepting by their own consent," unbss some inquiry to that effect had been made And why would such an inquiry be made unless the said prisoners dreaded the chance of referening to the dominious of Jeff. Davis?

Tue Turry LEASING OUT .- The President's hasty visit to West Point now appears to have been made for the purpose of asking General Scott if General McClellan's plan of changing his base from the Pamunkey to the James river was necessary and femilie. What, then, was the use of the visit? Did not McCillan know his own business as well as General Scott? If McClellan could not be truster, why was he kept in command? If he coud be trusted, why did the War Department consider t necessary to consult with Scott? Fortunts y that glorious veteran, General Scott enorsed McClellan's plans; but what if he had not? Would the War Department have or dered McClellan to remain where be was and be captured? The people are asking trest questions. The truth is leaking out.

SECRETARY STANTON AMONG THE PEOPLE. The people are furious against Secretary Stanton. They imperiously and unanimously demand his removal. Throughout this city, on the Fourth of July, there was but a single sentiment, which was heard repeated at every turn by every class and condition of men. It was that if the President trusted McClellan he had no right to harbor Secretary Stanton. "Either McClellan or Stanton must go," said the people, " and McClelfan must not be sacrificed."

THE POPULAR EXCITEMENT .- The excitement among the people is unabated. It bas not yet taken the form of enthusiasm in enlistments; but it is still vindictive against Secretary Stanton and the abolition traitors of whom be e the tool.

WILL THE CABINET BE CHANGED !- Yes, if the ings on his part. But, as we understand it, his requisitions for more troops were disregarded which the teckless course of the abolitionists at the War Office because they were thought and our recent reverses in Virginia wargast.

THE CARRIER. -- Men of all parties ave anx THE CAMERY.— men of any prospect ionsly inquiring whether there is not a prospect Cabinet. We of some changes in the present Cabinet. do not know whether the President has as yet made up his mind as to the necessity of those changes, though unquestionably the public have. The members of the Cabinet who ought to be changed are the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury. No one wants to see Secretary Seward disturbed. By his statesmanlike views, his firmness and his equanimity of temper, he has successfully maintained the honor of the country abroad, and given us a position before Europe with which, notwithstanding the diffi culties in which we are placed, we have every reason to be satisfied. Had all Mr. Lincoln's advisers done their duty as well by the country. the rebellion would have been long since sup

SPLENDID GENERALSHIP OF MCCLELLAN.-Under the circumstances in which General Mc Clellan found himself at the commencement of the great seven days' battle in front of Richmond, his retreat upon the James river and the gunboats, by which he saved the army from utter destruction, saved Washington and saved the country, is one of the most masterly military movements on record. With an ordinary general the forces of the Union would have been cut to pieces before the fierce onset of such vastly superior numbers. But the coolness, skill and indomitable fortitude of McClellan have preserved them for future victories, when they shall be sufficiently reinforced, to return to the assault upon Richmond, capture it, and carry their arms triumphantly into the very heart of the cotton States. Even his most bitter enemies admit that he has played the part of a sagacious and good general in the late battle-the very men whose clamors and intrigues prevented his success by depriving him of the reinforcements necessary to the work he had undertaken.

THE STORM COMING .- The excitement now is but the mere muttering of the storm. Wait until the long lists of killed and wounded in the recent battles before Richmond are published, and the storm will then be at its height. Already the people of Philadelphia hoot Stanton's name in the streets, and declare that no more men will enlist while he remains in office-New York city has suffered quite as much as Philadelphia, and shares these sentiments Two New York regiments suffered at Bull run. and the excitement here was fearful. What will it be when the lists of killed and wounded come in now?

INSOLENCE OF TRAITOR JOURNAIS .- For the last six months four journals in this city have, by their attacks upon McClellan, been traitorously laboring to bring about the disasters that have befallen our army before Richmond. These journals are the Post, the Tribune, the Independent and the Anti-Slavery Standard. The Post, undismayed at the results of its own conduct, by which the lives of thousands of our brave soldiers have been fruitlessly sacrificed calls for the removal of McClellan. The Tribine, snivelling and weeping crocodile tears over the reverses of the man whom it has tried to ruin, ironically demands that he shall be reinforced, and suggests that General Hunter, with a hundred thousand of his nigger soldiers, shall be sent to his assistance. Such tauntings and revilings are consistent with the previous course of these traitorous sheets. It is the country, and not General McClellan, that is insulted and ontraged by them.

Religious Intelligence.

OFTY CHURCHES TO-DAY.
In St. Ann's church, Rightcenth street, near Fifth ave nue, Rev Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., rector, services at half-past ten in the morning and half-past three and sight o'clock in the evening, being for deaf mutes. The Rev. Dr. Harnard, late Chancellor of the University Mississippi, will preach to-morrow evening. Seats free

The inauguration of the "Breadway Meeting" of the Christias Alliance will take place this (Sunday) evening Rooms, Breadway, near Grand street. Rev. Drs.
Tyng, dess, Thompson and Weston will address the
meeting. Professor Wilson will lead the singing.
In the Twentieth street Universalist church, between

Sixth and Seventh avenues, the Rev. E. G. Brooks deliver a sermon on the parametrt importance of prin iple, alike in religion and in government, suggested by he Fourthof July." this (Sunday) morning; at half at ten o'clock. The Communion will follow. No a

noon service till September. In the Second Universalist Suciety (Historical Society y Building,) Eleventh street, corner of Second avenue Rev. G. T. Flanders will preach this (Sunday) morning

Fourth averse and Twenty-second street, Rev. Joel Par-ker, D. D., paster, will hold divine services at half the avening.
At the Corper Institute, room No. 24, Dr. E. S. Tyle

will lecture on spiritual progress, at three e-clock this (Sunday) afternoon. Seats free. The chaplain of the Seventy-ninth regiment-Re James C. Vyatt--just returned for a few days from Port Royal, South Carolina, will preach this morning in Re-Dr. McLeods church, Twelfth street, west of Sixth ave was in the ate battle on James Island, and gives a very

interesting account of the ongagement. The Turi.

The race neeting on Long Island was mangurated entiable, but the course was very bad, so heavy, indeed that, except on the extreme outside, the horses wen or their tetlocks every jump. And yet the speci or unning, some of which—the handleap—was ex en ingly exching, and very closely contested from the three year olds, two mile heats, subscription \$300 feit \$50, second best to save stake, track to give \$300 the 'of the eleven spiries for this stake but two game to the post, viz: West Poxbury and Blondin. The run can the post, vir. West Poxbury and Blondin. The run can hardly be called a race, a chase being a better name for the affair. West Rexbury took the lead in both heats, and went jost fost enough to keep in front of Blondin, who could not run at all. The handicap, however, followed, and this capital race made amends for the other, and converted the crowd to the belief that racing was a great institution. Four horses of the fifteen entered started, viz. Trovatore, Laura Faris, Reporter and Through's Neek, in the betting Laura Faris, Reporter and Through's Neek, in the betting Laura Faris was deciledly the favorite, she being sold in the pools at sixty and seventy dollars, while the others were kneeked down at thatteen and fourteen. The horses were started very nicety, Through's Neek leading, Trovatore anothd, Laura Faris third, and Reporter fourth and close up. They ran through the first mile in this way, all in a string, as close together as it was necessary to be before the stringing fairly combanded, although the running bad been very sharp from the beginning, and, considering the state of track, was very fast. Going around the upper turn into the record mine, a ruffic took place for an instant, and the position of the horses were changed. Trovatore led, Laura Faris second, through's Neek third, Reporter last, but repidly closing on the gray, passing him at the quarter pos. The race became but down the backstretch, Laura straining every nerve to overbani Trovatore, but the latter, with the favorable weight of ninety pounds, shook her off at every approach, and after one of the most exotting struggles ever witnessed, and and the cheers of the excited spectators, crossed the score with his head in front of the gailant marro, wanting the race by about eighteen inches only. Reporter was betten a length, and Tarogg's Neek was a goof four. It lines of the best 42%. The wind up was a helf mile serve to give excited auxil dark, and excited by the serve to grand, and after the beauter for the serve to grand and after the se THE HIBERNIA OFF CAPE RACE.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE

Napoleon to Make a Military and Naval Demonstration in Mexico and the American Waters.

The British Aristocrats Urge English Intervention in the War.

CAPE RADE. June n 1869 The steamship Hibornia, from Liverpeol on the 26th ult ria Londonderry 27th, passed this point this morning.

The steamship Bohsmian, from Quebec, arrived a verpool on the 24th uit.

The steamship Persia arrived at Queenstown on the

The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 150,000 bales. The market was much excited, and prices have advanced one and a half penny per pound. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Consols for money 91% a 91%.

American securities duli, with a dewnward tendency.
It is asserted that Napoleon has resolved to send sufficient troops to Mexico to force a way to the capital rainst all obstacles.

Admiral La Graviere will immediately take command of a strong concentration of French war vessels in the American waters, which concentration, the Patricsays, is justified by what may arise out of the American was

and Mexican affairs.

The Loudon Herald urges intervention in American

Personal Intelligence.

THE PRENCH PRINCES.

The French princes, lately attached to the staff of Gen McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, with their suites, arrived at the Brevoort House, from Wash ington, shortly after seven o'clock last evening. The distinguished and courtly party consisted of the Comte de Paris, heir spparent to the throne of France, and the Duc de Chartres, brother of the Count—both sons of the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the late King Louis Philippe. They were accompanied by Captain Morhain, their medical attendant: Dr. Leclere, and three servants. The princes were exceedingly fatigued on arriving at their hotel, and appeared were down in the extreme, which added to their embrowned countenances and plain attire conveyed any other idea than that they were soions of a royal house. It is proper to add that Count and his ducal brother had for upwards of a week previous to their taking leave of Gen. McClellan been almost constant! in the saddle, in the faithful discharge of the arduou duties incident to their positions. The Prince de Join ion at ten o'clock on Thursday, and awaited the arriva de Peuthrieve, the young naval cadet at Newport, who was expected by the boat from that point this morning The Prince received many calls throughout yesterday and was only absent from his apartments for some tw ble exception of the young Duc de Penthrieve, leave for Europe in the steamer sailing from Boston on Wednesday

plated departure from this country for home were taken out in the Jura yesterday.

The Duc De Penthievre, son of the Prince de Joinville present. He is now engaged in the duties incident to a inwall education on board the practice ship Proble at or near Fortress Monroe, and will continue his studies under the fostering care of our national naval academy.

Hon, William H. Seward arrived at the Astor Hous

next. Despatches advising their family of their conten

about eight o'clock yesterday morning. After an inter val of two hours for breakfast he left for Washington accompanied by his daughter.

Colonel Caivin E. Prutt, the brave commander of th

Thirty first regiment New York Volunteers, arrived in this city last evening from the field of battle, and at once proceeded to his residence, No. 93 Cranberry stree lantly leading his regiment in the fight of Friday, th 27th uit., at Gaine's Mills. The ball entered Cold Pratt's face on the left side, between the cheek bone and the upper gum, passing through the nose, and finally lodging in the right cheek bone, where it still remains. Both eyes are greatly bloodshot, and blood is constantly running from the wound through his nose. It will be necessary for Colonel Pratt to undergo a prejunt operation in order to have the ball extracted. Otherwis sible spirit. He is eager to get well, in order to join his

First Lieut. Freeman, of the Second United States in, factry, also arrived last evening from Fortress Monroe, only with Colonel Pratt. Lieutenant Freeman eatly distinguished himself in the various battles, os scially in the fight of the 27th. His right arm washat tered by a Minio ball, but surgical skill me - save the limb

from amputation.

Colonel Astor, of Major General McClellan's staff, also arrived last evening from the seat of war. He comes back on private business.

The two first named officers report nothing new relative

giving the utmost praise to the valor of our troops, and are confident that General McClellan has obtained a de-cided vistory, and completely crippled the enemy. The loss of the rebels Colonel Pratt estimates at least forty bousand in killed, wounded and missing.

Thurlow Weed arrived at the Astor House on Friday

ening, and will remain for several days. Major General Morgan, Governor of this State, acc

evening from Albany. Captain W. A. Mumfrey, of the United States Army, is also at the Astor.

Obstuary.
WADAME SUSINI (ISABELLA HINELEY).

The musical portion of our community will be grieved to hear of the death of Madame Susini, more familiarly known to them as Eabella Hinkley. On the 2d of June she gave birth to a daughter; but her confinement was followed by puerperal fever, which, turning to typhoid. terminated fatally at six o'clock vesterday morni Albany physician, who had a passion for music, and played with proficiency on several instruments. Finding that his daughter early developed the same tastes, he bestowed considerable pains on her musical education, and finally gave up his profession and went with he to Italy, where she studied until his death, which took place three years after their arrival there. Miss Hinkley then received an engagement for the Italian opera at Amsterdam, where she made her for the Italian opera at Amsterdam, where she made her debut in "Linda di Chamounix." She became very popular amongas the people of that city, and was very much liked by the Quece. After the close or her engagement she entered into a contract with Mercili, unfer whose management she sang at several towns on the Rhine and at Brussels, Damburg and Berlin. Here her mother became anxious for their roturn to America, and at her request Uliman gave her an engagement for New York. Her carser in this country is familiar to our readers. If not of the first order of success, it was at least all that she and her friends hoped for, and was sufficiently decided to bring her a handsome income, which, to her honor, has been employed, even since her merrage, in the support of a willowed mother, a brother of sixteen and another of eight. So conscientious was abe in this regard! that on her marriage with the bismo Sauni it was expressly etipalized that one-half her earnings should continue to be devoted to the fulfilment of this, to her, sacred duty. Few artists have earned more of the goad faciling and respect of the profession than did this amisable young woman. She was generous in her instincts, had not a particle, of artistic jealousy in her composition, and was as ready to admit the merks of others as should.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

THE MISSISSIPPI FINALLY OPEN.

Junction of the Upper and Lower Mississippi Fleets.

Commodore Farragut Passes the Rebel Batteries.

SITUATION OF VICKSBURG.

NEW MADEID, July 5, 190%

Vicksburg is ours. No particulars yet.

The Secretary of the Navy received on the 3d inst. the following brief deepatches from the Minetarippi flusts:—

Unimal Syares Flaggers Hamiltonia, Amova Vicessone, June 13, 1832. }

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—

The fleet passed up above Vicksburg this morning, and silenced the batteries while passing, but received their with General Hallock and Commander Davis.
D. G. FARRAGUT, Fing Officer.

VIA MEMPERS, July 2, 1862 To the Hon. Ginson Walliam, Secretary of the Navy:— I have arrived at Island No. 76, and am in commun

I have arrived at immunity of the cation with Fing Officer Farragut.

C. H. DAVIS, Fing Officer

Details of the Bombardment. CAIR O, July 5, 1862. The ram Monarch brings news from Vicksburg to

On Thursday Commodore Porter's fleet con shell the upper battery below the town.

tinued all day without any result.

The shelling was renewed on Friday, and in the afternoon the fire was directed on the town, over which the shells were seen plainly to burst. This continued until four o'clock, when the firing ceased.

During the bombardment the rebel batteries replied Half an hour after the consation of the hombardman the rebel water battery opened on our mortar fleet,

which replied until the battery ceased firing.

At eight o'clock in the evening a fire was opened from the entire fleet on the town and it was conti

The next morning at four o'clock the bembardm was renewed, during which eight of Commodore Farra-gut's vessels passed the batteries without serious

grations were seen in numerous parts of it.
We are informed on indisputable authority that five to work on the canal across the Bend, on which Vicks burg or its remains are now situated.

The channel of the Mississippi will thus be changed, and Vicksburg will become an inland town hereafter. Seven hundred more shells have been ordered from New Orleans to reduce the remains of the place to

Situation of Vicksburg.

Vicksburg is situated on the eastern bank of the Mesissippi, and on a high elevation, which, not being of a bluffy or abrupt ascent, but gradual and sloping, leaves the city thus elevated some distance from the siver. This slope has been graduated and macadamized into a fine wharf immediately in front of the city; but above and below the wharf the ascent becomes rougher, until the ridges or bluffs strike the river and rise abruptly from the edge of the water. The bluffs immediately above the city are called "Walnut Hills," and those below the city and between it and the Big Bayou are familiarly known as "Terrill's Bluts." About ten miles by river south from Vicksburg is a little town called W ying also some distance, perhaps a mile, from the Mississippi. Big Bayou is a stream of considerable di-mensions, which onears the Mississippi about three miles above Warrenton and seven from Violgaburg. The main stream of the Big Bayou runs nearly due west for seven or eight miles, but there is another branch of it which rises to the rear of Vicksburg, and runs five miles almost parallel with the Mississippi, at about the distance of three miles, untigst flows into the bayon two miles and a half from the river. From Yieksburg to Wasten-ton there is a road which follows the course of the river, and which is on the summit of the bluffs which rise below the city. It crosses Big Bayou near the mouth of the branch described as rising near Vicksburg. Two miles and a half below the city, and between the read and the river, is the race course; and three miles from there, down the river, is tee residence of a Mr. Terrill, whose plantation, f immense proportions, fronts on the river for milesin fact, from near Vicksburg to Big Bayou. These are the distinguishing points of the position. The summits of the bluffs below the city are level and thickly covered with forests and undergrowth. The country is exceedbility not less than 100 feet above the river. "Walnut Hills," above the city, are of the same character as "Terril's Stuffs," and admirable for defence against gunboat approach. It has been proven, and it is generally known, that the ganboats can seldom act effectively against batteries on a binf. not to be obtained, while the bluff batteries have an advantage in the fact that weak parts of the gu

NEWS FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1862. Accounts from Warrenton state that there is no enemy bere, the two hundred rebel cavalry seen on Wedne having disappeared. Some of the women threw dishes and other articles from the windows at our forces. The soldiers at Manassas and Catlett's station are celebrating Independence Day.

Arrival of the Steamship Cahawba. The United States transport steamship Cahawba, Commander J. B. Baker, arrived at this port yesterday after noon, having left Pensacola June 25, Key West 30th, and Port Royal July 2, at seven o'clock P. M.

The news at the above places was unimportant, every

thing being quiet.

Arrived at Hilton Head July 2, at six c'elock P. M., the.
United States transports Sen Deford, Cosmopolitan and
Pelaware, from Stone, S. C.

The Cahasrba touched at Hilton Head to land a portion

of the Seventh New Hampehire Volunteers.

Vessels left at Pensacolac—United States sloop Via,
connec and United States schooner Mary Wood.

She brings the following passengers:--Mrs. Ella Von. Pfisto, of Key West; Mes Sarah C. Russell, of Key West. Miss Phillips, of Tortugas: Mrs Clark, Heary Stammons, Dr. McKennie, U. S. A.; Beery Madden, Wm. H. Potteri U. S. N.; Capt. Heary Samson, Jacob Hackley, James H. Starn, government agent. Total, twelve in the cabif and Zerty three in the steerage.

Capture of Another Prize. TO THE ROW OR OF THE HERALD.

OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27, 1802 The United States steamer Bienville, on her way b. Port Royal, captured the schooner Moraing Stat, under English colors, endeavoring to run the blockade of Wilmington, North Carolina, and seat her into the port of Philadelphia in charge of Acting Mester John A. Regers She is loaded with sulphuric acid, sair, .c.

City Intelligence. The Emenate Benevotert Sorner will held thele as nual excursion to-morrow, 7th mat, at Jones' Weed The proceeds will be devoted to a quarticular purpose.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Brig Gold Hunter, fro - 12, and, Schr Dwins.